INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

[Omissions and curtailments of this report for want of space in these columns will appear in an appendix to Volume XXII of the Brevier Legislative Reports.]

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, March 4, 1885,

TIME OF CLOSING SALOONS. Mr. BAILEY'S bill [8, 136] to fix the time of closing up saloons in Indianapolis and

Evansville at 12 o'clock midnight-Mr. RAHM: It leaves the laws in the other parts of the State as they are, except at Indianapolis and Evansville. These two cities are metropolitan cities; trains arrive at all nours of the day and night; these cities are under the Metropolitan Police system. It would be no hardship upon other sections of the country. This would leave election laws

as they are. Mr. FOWLER: I doubt very much whether such legislation is demanded by either of the citizens of Indianapolis or Evansville. Whilst there may be a very - rong element in layor of such legislation, there is a strong element against it. I can't see the propriety of extending the hour at which the saloons in Indianapolis and Evansville close up. If he is a railroad man, instead of going to a saloon, he had better go house. There is no good reason why a law should apply to Indianapolis and Evansville, and not to the rest of the State. I move to lay the bill, with all the amendments, on the

The motion was agreed to by yeas 27, nays

Mr. THOMPSON, explaining his vote, said: One reason alleged was that many times passengers come in late when most of the hotels are shut up, and many of the saloons have restaurants, and it is very convenient for the passengers to go to the saloons and get something to eat. I there-

Mr. WEIR, when his name was called, said: I think a man ought to have all he wants to eat and drink.

BREVIER REPORTS.

On motion of Mr. WIER the bill [S. 336] to pay for Brevier Legislative Reports here-tofore ordered and authorized by the State was read the second time and ordered en-INDIANA LEGION SOLDIERS,

n motion of Mr. Howard the constit

tional rules were suspended and the bill S. 323 relating to the payment of soldiers in the Indiana Legion, was read the second

Mr. HILL: This bill provides to pay certain officers and soldiers for services rendered in the militis in 1862 on the call of Governor Morton. Tuere was a bill passed in 1867 to pay these troops, but the Captain of this company was in Alabama at that time. There was a provision to cut off the pay of all persons whose pay-rolls were not in at that time, and owing to the Captain being absent the pay-rolls could not be put I think there is nothing wrong in the matter. I hope the bill will pass. These soldiers have been kept out of pay for a long time. There is some \$16,000 in the State Treasury now for the payment of these soldiers, and I think it no more than right that is should pass. In 1867 there was \$30,000 ap-

propriated to pay these soldiers. Mr. MARSHALL: I want to make this statement: The Captain was away and he was written to come home and make out his muster-roll and go to the Legislature and have his claim allowed. He came, but he came too late to get their pay at that Legislature. The Captain says he has felt embarrassed ever since from the fact that the men say to him that if he had done his duty they would have nad their pay.

The bill passed by yeas 35, nays 0.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES, On motion of Mr. FOULKE the constitutional rules were suspended, and the bill [S. 91] to amend the Public Labraries act, which was read the second and third time and passed by ayes 35, nays 0.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE STATE. On motion of Mr. CAMPBELL the bill [S. [341] to authorize the State to be sued, was read the third time and passed by ayes 30, nays 11.

The Senate then took a recess until o clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. DRAKE offered a concurrent resolution of thanks to Congress for placing General Grant on the retired list to-day. It was adopted.

Mr. Weir offered a resolution to pay renta claims, declaring it a privileged question.

Mr MAGEE raised the point of order tha it was not a question of privilege, and in sisted on the regular order.

The Lieutenant Governor decided that it was a question of privilege, stating that whenever a deliberative body contracts a debt to pay it should always be considered a question of privilege in the highest sense. The resolution was adopted.

COURTS' TERMS IN THE THIRTY FIFTH CIRCUIT. On motion of Mr. WEIR the constitut onal rules were suspended and the bill [H. R. 79] for holding Circuit Courts in the bhirty-fifth Judicial Circuit, was read the third time and passed by ayes 36, nays 0. The bill [H. R 72] in relation to the duties of the Supreme Court Clerk coming up-Mr SMITH, of Jennings, offered an smendment that the Clerk of the Supreme

Court be not required to keep for public inspection a record of his receipts. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. SMITH, of Jennings, made an ineffectual motion to strike out the enacting clause by yeas 13, nays 25. Mr. MACY moved to substitute the minor-

ity report for the majority report. Mr. HILLIGASS: There never was a more vicious bill introduced into a Legislature. It opens the office of Clerk of the Supreme Court to ferrets, who may go and examine the books and then travel over the State and secure old claims. Let this bill be amended so as to give to the Clerk the custody of that Mr. SMITH, of Jennings: We had this

matter under consideration once before fee page 199] It was the sense of this Senate once to not sllow the bill to pass. I am sati-fied that the bill originated in the same place as the other bill. I have not the least objection that the unclaimed fees shall go where they belong. I object to the words "keeping a register of all fees, including his owo." If the words "including his own" are stricken out, I see no very great objection to the bill. As the bill now stands it would require the Clerk of the Supreme Court to employ at least one clerk, and possibly two. to make and furnish the record. If he keeps a private record for his own convenience he ought not to be compelled to show them to the public. I move to strike out the words,

"including his own." Mr. MACY: The effect of this bill will be to require the Clerk of the Supreme Court to keep a register of all fees received, including his own. The principle difference between this bill and Senate bill is that it does not require the Clerk to give a bond. I ask a fair

consideration of this bill. Mr. McINTOSH: I see that the majority

Mr. FOULKE; The Senator from Jen-

nings gave no reasons why the bill should | was suspended, the bil. read a third time not pass. There is no valid reason why the | and passed by yeas 37, nays 1. fees of the Supreme Court Reporter as well as any other public officer should not be kept open to the public.

Mr. SELLERS moved to recommit the bill to the same committee that the Senate bill was reported to. The motion was rejected by ayes 20. nsys 21.

The amendment [Mr. Smith's, of Jennings.] was rejected. The motion to substitute the majority for the minority report was adopted. On motion of Mr. YOUCHE the amendment was ordered engrossed.

AN APPELLATE COURT. On motion by Mr. MAGEE the bill [8 45see pages 175, 257] being the nine Judge Appellate Court bill, which heretofore falled pais-yeas, 21; pays, 21-was taken up

for another vote on its passage. Mr. MAGEE moved to take the bill up and put it upon its passage for the reason that it had failed for want of a constitutional majority, whereupon-

Mr. SMITH, of Jennings, said: Mr. Prevident, I rise to a question of order. It is this. The bill when voted upon only received 21 votes, as sgainst 21 votes in the negative. The vote being a tie the bill was lost; not because it failed for want of a constitutional majority, but because it received a minority of all the votes cast. In other words, when a vote is tie the proposition is lost. That

The CHAIR: I confess I am not able to lecide the question correctly, and I therefore submit it to the decision of the older Senators, who ought to be costed.

being true the bill can not again be taken

Mr. MAGEE and Mr. FOULKE held the question of order not well taken, and it was so ordered. The bill was then passed by yeas 27,

Mr. SMITH, of Jennings, changed his vote and voted for the bill for the purpose of moving a reconsideration.

Upon the vote being announced as above-Mr. SMITH, of Jennings, moved to reconsider the vote just taken. He said: When this bill was defeated by a tie vote it ceased to be a living thing. There was no power that could revive it into life or give it a legal entity in this body, except that it could be again introduced and read three times on three several days, as is required of any other bill. But under the circumstances this bill has not received a constitutional consideration here, and consequently has not been legally passed, and the whole matter ought to be reconsidered. We ought not to take up a dead measure and breathe new me into it, without letting it take its constitutional course. Here the Senator read from the rules of the United States House of Representatives sustaining the point of or-

The motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill had passed was rejected by yeas - nays -.

NOTARY LEGALIZING ACT. On motion of Mr. WEIR the constitutional rules were suspended by a yea and nay vote, and the bill [H. R. 98] to legalize the acts of notaries public whose commissions had expired was read a third time and passed by yeas 38, nays 2

On motion of Mr. FOULKE the constitutional rules were suspended and the bill [H. R. 197] providing for the relief of Theophain Hangh was read the third time and passed by yeas 39, nays 0.

SUPREME COURT REPORTS. Mr WEIR moved to make the bills that

were a special order for this evening a special order to-morrow at 10 o'clock. Mr. YOUCHE moved to substitute S. 94, concerning the cost of Supreme Court re-

Mr. YOUCHE: This is a bill that affects the price of the Supreme Court Reporter. It has been reported back from a special committee with a recommendation that the price of the Supreme Court Reporter be hereafter fixed at \$2.75 instead of \$3.50 which is the price at the present time. I hope the matter is of sufficient importance that it will be tasen up and acted upon. We learn that there is an edition of 1,200 copies of each report sold by the Reporter. We also learn that the cost of publishing the reports of the Supreme Court, including printing, binding, etc., does not exceed \$1.50 a copy. That was the highest estimate put upon it so that it so that it leaves the Reporter a clear net profit of \$2; and at this rate his salary off of the reports would be something more than \$21,000. Here is an officer getting more than the Governor, and more than the Judges of the Supreme Court. The bill that I am seeking to have made a special order, reduces the price of the reports to \$2.75; that will still leave the Reporter a profit of \$1 25 on each one and that would still leave him something over \$13,000 a year profit on these reports. And if, as has been said, there are only six volumes gotten out, it would still leave the Reporter a profit of \$9,000 a year. I think a bill that will regulate the price of these reports is a bill of great importance. The reports of the surrounding States do not cost to exceed \$2.75 a volume, and they run down to \$1.10.

On motion of Mr. SELLERS this bill along with several others was made a special order for to morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

CLAIM OF PATRICK KERLAND. Mr. THOMPSON moved to suspend the

constitutional rules and take up his bill [S. 5] to pay Patrick Kerland for a swamp land ditching claim, read the bill the third time and put it upon its passage.

Mr. THOMPSON: This is an honest claim and one that ought to be paid. It is the only one of these swamp land claims that has not been paid. I do hope that the Senate will do justice to an honest man. This is one of the most distressing claims. The erson is an old man who paid one thousand dollars in getting a \$400.00 claim.

Mr. McINTOSH: There is nothing in the laim that shows how the claimant became the owner of the claim. There are not enough facts here to warrant the passing of this bill to engrossment. All the information we get in regard to the claim is from the claimant. Whether there has been any legal assignment of the claim to this claimant I doubt, and for that reason I will vote against

the bill. Mr. WEIR: At the time the claim came before the committee we were satisfied that it was proper, and I have no doubt as to the justice of the claim. The only question was in the ownership of the claim and we were

satisfied on that point. Mr. FOWLER: I don't know anything about this claim, but in view of the fact that it has been recommended by the committee and Mr. Thompson, and in view of the fact that the papers laid before the committee are lost, and if the claim subsequently comes before any other committee it would be hard to convince the committee of the justice of the claim, I will yote "aye."

Mr. BAILEY: I know nothing of this claim, personally. I have talked to Mr. Bynum, ex Speaker of the House, who knew of similar claims that passed the last Legis-lature, and also to General Manson, who investigated this claim, and said it was just and ought to be paid. The man who presented the claim of a poor old man did so as

a matter of accommedation. The; constitutional rule was suspended

and the bill passed by ayes 26, nays 11. CLAIM OF L. L CULDER.

On motion of Mr. 8CHLO38 his bill [8. 104] for the relief of Lewis L. Culder was read and seconded, the constitutional rule

The Senate adjourned until 9:30,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WEDNESDAY, March 4, 1885.

PRISON COMMITTEE EXPENSIS. Mr. CRECELIUS, from the Committee on Mileage and Accounts, reported back the claims of the Committee on Prisons for \$20 each for expenses, recommending that it ba

Mr. ELEY moved to lay the report on the table.

The motion was rejected

The report of the committee was not concurred in-yeas, 26; nays, 46. Fending the roll-call-

Mr. BARNES, explaining his vote, said that he should vote "no" because he had asked a member of the committee what they had expended, and he said nothing. Mr BROWNING: Because the members of the committee were at no expense, and were junketing, while we were here at work, I

Mr. DEEM: Because it cost them nothing,

I vote "no." Mr. FRENCH: I understand that none of this money is asked for by members who visited the Northern Prison, but only from visitors to the Southern Prison. Inasmuch as this committee reported more fun and no expense on the visit, I think that the claim is an outrage and should not be allowed. | reward. In this the members have not been Such a thing should never be brought up in this body. I vote "no."

Mr. GOODING: We must presume a man guiltless until proven guilty. We don't know that these members had free passes. They should not have. We suppose they paid rallway fare and table bills. I vote

Mr. GORDON: I am not aware that these men incurred any expense. I vote "no." Mr. HOBAN: I do not want to go into any presumption that they had railway passes. Still I don't know what these ex-

penses were for. Therefore I shall vote "no" until further advised. Mr. PASSAGE: I was with this committee, and we were dined and were treated | party question. I represent both Republiroyally. And so far as I know no one missed | cans and Damocrats. One party in the a meal or paid a cent; so I vote "no."

Mr. WILSON: I have just been informed

that this committee was at some expenses. If, as intima ad here, they had free whisky, it was worth \$20 to drink it; if they refused, it was worth \$20 to resist the temptation. The vote was then announced as above. So the report of the committee was re-

On motion of Mr. GORDON, Mrs. Carrie McChesney, clerk of the committee, was allewed \$20 for services.

STATE HOUSE FUNDS. Mr. REEVES offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the Speaker appoint a committee of three to inquire into the condition of the State-house funds and report to the House to-morrow.

The SPEAKER appointed Messrs. Reeves, Mock and Twineham. CLAIMS AGAINST THE STATE. Mr. MOODY offered a resolution that the Speaker appoint a special committee of three to draft a bill for a Court of Claims.

tion was amended so that the matter be referred to the Judiciary Committee. The resolution as amended was adopted.

On motion of Mr. GOODING the resolu-

CLAIM OF THE STATE LIBRARIAN. Mr. McMULLEN offered a concurrent resolution [H R. 13] that the State Librarian be allowed \$813 for fixing the legislative halls for the present session. The resolution was referred to the Com-

mittee on Mileage and Accounts. KNIGHTS TOWN INVESTIGATION EXPENSES. Mr. CRECELIUS, from the Committee on Accounts, reported the expenses of the Knightstown investigation, and recommend-

ed allowances therefor. On motion the account was returned to the committee for incorporation in a concurrent resolution Mr. WILLIAMS offered a concurrent reso-

lution [H. R. 14] allowing the members of the Investigating Committee extra pay. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Mileage and Accounts.

LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT. The Senate amendments to Mr. Patten's bill [H. R 243] to fix the number of Representatives and Senators in Indiana being

Mr. WILLIAMS moved that the amendment be concurred in and demanded the previous question. The House seconded the demand and

under its operations the Senate amendments were concurred in by yeas 58, nays 38 Mr. STALEY explaining his vote said: will state that day after day we have yoted to go on with this call of bills on third reading; and now that this thing comes up, I

Mr. COPELAND: Believing that the amendments offered by the Senate still leave this the most odious, unjust and subversive bill acted upon in the Indiana Legislature, and believing its every part to be revolutionary-to be infamous; and believing further, that the adoption of the amendments would be a continuance of a most inconsistent measure that ever throttled a free people; believing that it disfranchises the honest

voter, I shall vote "no. Mr. DEEM: If I understand this measure it abottsnes the Indiana General Assembly and substitutes a Democratic caucus. I therefore vote "no."

Mr. HARRELL: About this hour of the day that party which has long controlled this Government goes out of power; and if this measure is a help to the party coming in I shall be happy; therefore I vote "aye."

Mr. OSBORN: If I were to speak of this whole scheme. I would speak of it in a modification of the inspired writer who referred to wickedness in high places; but I denominate it as "pure cussedness in high places." Mr. SEARS: I shall not now make my farewell address; that must go to a future time; but believing this measure an unfair one, though we might take our medicine without kicking, yet I say that if the tide turns count on as to hoist the black flag and

show no quarters. I vote "no." Mr. SMITH, of Tippecanoe: At the door of the people of Tippecanoe County no charge of unfair elections has ever been laid. But still you rob us of our representative, while other and smaller counties are given a greater representation. It is pure stealing. That is plain English and pure Anglo Saxon. I would not be true to my constituents if I did lift up my voice against the infamous outrage upon the people We are made unequal two to one on this floor in the future. I enter my protest, and with

Mr. SMITH, of Warrick: As this is the day when the Republican party goes out of power, and hoping that it will never return again, I vote "no.

Mr. WILSON: Because of its unfairness and infamy, and because of the dignity and persistence of the Speaker in refusing to recognize members who had the floor, I vote

Mr. WILLIAMS: I move that the words be taken down. The SPEAKER: No. no. Proceed with the roll call. The vote was then announced as above.

So the amendment was concurred in. THE CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT. The Senate amendments to Mr. PAITEN'S

bill [H. R. 422] to redistrict the State for Congressional purposes being read-

Mr. WILLIAMS moved that the amendments be concurred in, and demanded the previous question. The House seconded the demand, and the Senate amendments were concurred in by

yeas 58, nays 37. Mr. GOODING, explaining his vote, said that though the assignment of Rush County was objectionable to him, he would, all .things considered, vote "aye. Mr. GORDON would vote "aye," because

he knew of nothing in the State Constitution providing that an equal number of Republi-cans should be in this body; or, for that matter, any Republicans; and, further, it was as fair as the Republicans made.

amendments, chief among which objections was that Rush County was tacked on to my district. I vote "aye." Mr. SMITH, of Tippecanoe: By thesa

amendments my district is made certainly Republican beyond all contingencies save another gerrymander; still the bill is unfair to my neighbors, and I vote "nc." Mr. STALEY: When this bill came up I | number there was not one gentleman of voted for it because it was party action-it | leisure-all poor, but hard-working and was cancus action. But coming from the Senate amended it ceases to be caucus action. All these changes have been made at

the expense of the Democrats of the Ninth

District We had 900 majority to overcome

in our district, and for our success this is the

true to us and had this been known this bill would never have left this House with the vote it did. first came up, I have no apology to offer for | 'ul consideration and support, regardmy support of it. I like the spirit of my | 1-ss of political affiliations. Most of friend from Vermilion [Mr. Sears], who | the States recognize the importance

the man who puts it off. For the reason of

its injustice. I vote "no." Mr. TWINEHAM: This is not wholly a House has a temporary majority, but the matter is in the hands of the voters. I shall never lift my voice and lend my aid to any measure to disfranchise a single votar. vote "no.

Mr. VICKERY: Because of its unfairness to the Ninth District I vote "no." The vote was then announced as above. So the Senate amendments were concurred

Mr. SMITH, of Tippecanoe, raised the question that the bill should be again passed by 51 votes as amended. The SPEAKER ruled that the bill was dis-

PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

A concurrent resolution [8, 22] congratu-

lating the President and Vice Presidentelect upon their assension to office was

adopted and the Governor requested to transmit a copy of the same to those officials. Mr. SMITH, of Tippecanoe moved to take up the Senate resolution of thanks to Congress for placing General Grant on the retired list. Mr. BROWNING: I object.

The House took a recess for dinner. AFTERNOON SESSION. The SPEAKER: Bills on the third read-

ng are now the order.

BRIDGE LAWS. On motion by Mr. McMULLEN another vote was taken on Mr. Harrell's bill [H. R. 29] authorizing County Commissioners to

construct bridges in place of free gravel roads, and it was so agreed and the bill passed-year, 51; nays, 37. COLLEGES AND REAL ESTATE. Mr. STALEY'S bill [H. R. 400] authoriz

ing universities wild colleges to acquire real estate was read the third time, Mr. STALEY said that Wabash College at Crawfordsville and DePauw University at Greencastle were about to come into possession of real estate and their charters would

permit them to hold such. The bill passed -yeas. 60; nays 8 Mr. BROWNLEE: I vote against this because I am opposed to large corporations holding large tracts of real estate. Mr. GOODING; For the same reason assigned by the gentleman from Grant (Mr.

Brownlee) I vote "no." COURT CIRCUIT. The bill [8, 74] concerning the time of

holding court in the 25th and 26th Julicial Circuits was read the third time and passedyeas, 70, nays, 11. THE APPORTIONMENT BILL. Mr. FISHER called up on the call of counties the bill [H R. 479] making general

appropriations for the State Mr. FISHER moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the bill. The motion was rejected by yeas 42, nays

Mr. BROWNING, when his name was called, said that this was snap judgment, but he supposed he would have to vote for it. He voted "ave"

Mr. DITTEMORE, in explanation of his vote, said that as he opposed it for its inustice, he would so continue. Mr. MOODY: I was one of those who voted against it. The Speaker has ruled that any member may call up any bill at his time, and as the gentleman from Dabois Mr. Fisher) has called for this bill I vote

Mr. MURPHY: To be consistent I vote

"DO. Mr. PASSAGE: Understanding that our agreement refers only to bills on second reading I vote "no." Mr. PATTEN: I do not think we should insist on our local measures in preference to one as important as the Appropriation bill.

vote "ave." Mr SMITH, of Tippecanoe: We are getging in a close place here. I want the Appropriation bill to pass, but I can not see bat this bill should come in here. To vote aye" would be to sacrifice my agreement

and my honor. I vote "no." The vote was then announced as above. So the motion to go into the Committee of the Whole was rejected.

BILLS ON THIRD READING. The bill [8, 57] concerning water works of cities was read toe third time and re ectedyeas, 36; navs. 44

Mr. CRECELIUS' bill [H. R 283] pertaining to fees and salaries was read the third time and rejected-yeas, 43; nays, 47. MILITARY LAWS. The bill [8, 48-see pages 176 and 205] re-

garding the militia of the State was read the third time. Mr. HELMS: The present military code of Indiana is very imperfect. It does not give sufficient strength to our military organizations, and now is as good a time as we will ever have to remedy it. It is not necessary that any great expense should be incurred. The provisions of the bill ask this Legislature to uniform the enlisted men now in the State service. Our companies are made up of the best young men. They are not able to attend a military school yet: they have so far borne all the expense of uniforms, armory rents fuel, lights, and traveling expenses, going to and returning from our State encampments, buying their !

guns and ammunition. They are liable to be called upon at any time to risk their lives in the defense of the property and the lives of our people. The militia comprises the best and cheapest police force that can be organ-

Can any gentleman en this floor assign a just and laudable reason why the State can not afford to sid, to some extent, the citizen soldiery of our State? Our State stands today second to none in all matters of public interest, but we lag behind in this one particular matter. It will not do for us to say that in case of war, that we have old and experienced officers that could organize companies and regiments.

The men must have confidence in the ability of each other, and the only way to Mr. LOYD: I explain my vote for the rea- | accomplish this is by associating the men toson that before I voted against the bill. I | gether. Every Legislature appropriates now vote for it, because the objectionable | large sums of money for the mental calture features have been removed by the Senate of the young men; but why should the physical development that comes from a thorough military drill be wholly neglected by the State?

I know of what I am speaking about.

organized a company of fifty-eight young

men more than two years ago and the members were hastened into the State service, me as their Captain, and out of all that honest young men. There is not one of that company able to attend any institution of learning, except it be a free school. My company will compare favorably with the other companies now in the Indiana Legion. There is nothing that inspires a man or puls him upon his honor quicker than the uniform of his State or country in whose service he has voluntarily entered, and from which he receives aid and support. I hope

Mr. TAYLOR: As I stated when this bill | that these matters will receive your caretalks of the black flag and no quarters. we of an efficient organization by making suithave up our old flag now, and are pouring | able snows appropriations for the support hot shot into the enemy. I shall vote of their troops as follows: | See page 205second column |. The Commonwealth of Mr. TOWNSEND: The man who puts on | the grand old State of Indiana in her finanthe armor should not boast of himself, but | c a prosperity and educational advancements passes her malitia by without making any provisions for them.

The House adjourned till to morrow.

Real Estate Transfers. The following deeds were recorded Wednesday, March 4, as reported by Steeg & Bernhamer, abstract compilers, 13 and 15 Thorpe Block. Telephone, 1,048:

Louisa L. Abbett and husband to charles Schwenzer, warranty deed to part of southeast quarter of section 23, township 15, north of range 2 east. \$ 4,000 John H. Masters and wife to Frances L. Harrison, quit claim deed to lots 3. 14. 18 14, 19, 20, 29 and 30 in John H. Mas ter's subdivision of blocks 41 to 56 in-clusive in Temple C. Harrison & Co.'s addition to the city of Indianapolis .. Jacob J. Hanlein and wife to William

Plank, warranty deed to lot 3 in Charles E. Heinrich s, Sr., addition to the town of Cumberland Catharine Nurse and husband to James D. Mahoney and wife, warranty deed to lot 63 in S. Yandes' subdivision of out-lot 130 in the city of Indianapolis....... William S. Johnson and wife to Mary E.

Roberson, warranty deed to part of east S in Beaty's addition to the city of Indianapolis. Fredericke Axt and husband to August Jenson, warranty deed to lots 65 and 56 in Thomas Webb's subdivision of a

part of lot 5 in Yande's subdivision of the Carson Farm dizabeth Unverzagt to August Jenson, warranty deed to lot 64 in Thomas Webb's subdivision of a part of lot 5 in Yandes' subdivision of the Carson

Emma M. Stumpi to Peter Zeien, war-

ranty deed to part of lots 47, 48 and 49

in Frederick Yeiser's guardian's subdivision or addition to the city of Indian-

Conveyances, 9; consideration...... \$ 7,374 00 A beautiful young lady in Auburn, Me. of great attainments, will soon be married to a desi and dumb gentleman who lives in New York. He is a highly educated man, and the ladies call him very handsome. His betrothed has learned the band language so well that she converses with him as easily as with anybody. The history of their engagement is quite a romance.-Lewiston

Me.) Journal.

Pump, Pamp, Pamp. Your heart is the busiest pump in the world, pumping all the time; never stopping until you die. It pumps blood. Every four minutes all the blood in your system passes through your heart. Blood is the vital fluid. Impoverish it and you die. Invigorate it and you are heart and joyful. There must be iron in the blood, or you are pale and puny. Brown's Iron Bitters is the most efficient preparation of iron; gentle, powerful

and reliable. MRS. L. E. PRITCHARD, of Newburyport, has collected 500,000 canceled postage stamps. She desires to obtain 1,000,000, and with the aid of volunteer contributions from many friends seems to have a prospect of success



Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Bachache, Headache, Toothache, Jore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, Burna, Noalds, Froat Bites, fold by Druggiate and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a bottle,

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., (Sponemers to A. VOGELER & CO.) Ealthmore, Hd., U.S. A.

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS. Sale for Street Improvement.

By virtue o' a certain precept to me directed by the Mayor of the city of Indianapolis, Ind., and duly attested by the Clerk of said city, under the corporate seal of said city, I will on SATURDAY, MARCH 14th, 1885,

Sell at public auction, at the City Court Room, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, the following described lot, or parcel of land, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the sum hereinafter named as assessed against such premises for street improvement and all costs, to-wit:

Lot No. Ten (10), in McKernan, Pierce & Yandes' subdivision, in outlot One Hundred (100), in the city or Indianapolis, Marlon County, Indiana, owned by Thomas F. Quill, against which is assessed the sum of forty-eight dollars and sixty cents (\$48.60) for street improvement, in favor of David A. Haywood, contractor.

Indianapolis, Ind., Febuary 19th, 1885.

ISAAC N. PATTISON,

City Treasurer.

TEST YOUR BAKING POWDER TO-DAY

Brands advertised as absolutely pure CONTAIN AMMONIA. THE TEST: Piace a can sep down on a hot stove until heated, the semove the cover and smell. A chemist will not be required to detect the presence of ammonia.



DOES NOT CONTAIN AMMONIA. MO BEALTHYCLNESS HAS REVER HERY CLESTIONED. In a million homes for a quarter of a century it has

THE TEST OF THE OVEN. PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., Dr. Price's Lupulin Yeast Gems

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Light, Healthy Bread, The Best Dry Hop

Yeast in the World.

FOR SALE BY OROCERS.

ST. LOUIS.

SHICAGO.

G. 2, 1885,—An ordinance providing better sanitary regulations for the city of Indianapolis, and empowering the Board of Health to enforce the observance thereof, and repealing section 3 of an ordinance, entitled "An ordinance regarding public safety, comfort and conven-

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Common Council and Board of Aldermen of the City of Indianapolis, That it shall be un'awful, after the taking effect of this ordiannce, for any person to slaughter, or procure to be slaughtered, within the corporate limits of the city of Indianapelis, any animal intended for sale, except at the regular pork houses along or in the vicinity of Wnite River. Any one violating the foregoing provision shall be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, to which may be added imprisonment not

exceeding thirty days.

SEC. 2. It shall be lawful for the members of the Board of Health of said city, and all officers and persons in the employ of said city, assisting said Board, to confiscate and destroy all meats, fish, oysters, berries, fruits, vegetables, milk, butter, or other articles found in the possession of any butcher, marketer, grocer, commission merchaut, or other person in the habit of dealing in such articles for food, in the city of Indianapolis, or within two miles thereof, whenever the same shall be so rotten, decayed, sour, putrid, diseased, or otherwise so spoiled as to be utterly unfit for human food and valueless; and to so cut, punc-ture, mutilate, or otherwise disfigure all meats and other articles found in possession of any such person, which are unfit for human food, as to prevent the offering thereof for sale as food. Sec. 3. It is hereby made the duty of each and

every member of said Board of Health, and each and every officer and person employed to assist them, as aforesaid, to confiscate and destroy, or to mutilate, as aforesaid, all articles described in the oregoing section, falling under their notice; and to also diligently aid the Market Masters, police, and other officers and citizens, in prosecuting all persons found violating the statutes of the State and ordinances of the city in reference to the sale or having in possession foul, discased, spoiled, adulterated, or unwholesome meat, drink, or other articles intended for human foed: and any failure to so confiscate and destroy, or to o mutilate such articles, or to so prosecute or aid n prosecuting all such offenders, shall work a orfeiture of their respective positions
SEC, 4. It shall be unlawful for any person to

haul or transport through any public street of the

city of Indianapolis, the refuse and offal of any starch factory, commonly called "starch feed." inless the same is so hauled or transported in fanks or beds which are water tight upon the ottom, sides and ends thereof, and so tightly covered that no odor can escape therefrom. Any person violating the foregoing provision shall be ned in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, to which may be added imprisonment not exceeding thirty days. \$ SEC. 5. Section three (3) of an ordinance, en-sitled "An ordinance regarding public safety, confort and convenience," ordained December 4. 863, be and the same is hereby repealed. SEC. 6. This ordinance shall take effect and be

ton for one day each week for two consecutive deeks in the Indianapous Daily Sentinel. Passed by the Common Council this 16th day of bebruary, 1885. JOHN L MCMASTER, Mayor. Attest: GEORGE T. BREUNIG, City Clerk. Passed by the Board of Aldermen this 23d day

in force from and after its passage and publica-

of February, 1885. BRAINARD RORISON, President. Attest: FRANK W. RIPLEY, Clerk. Ordsired and established this 23d day of Febary, 1885. JOHN L. MCMASTER, Mayor. BRAINARD RORISON.

Attest: George T. Breunig, City Clerk. Notice to Contractors.

President Board of Aldermen-

OFFICE OF CITY CIVIL ENGINEER. INDIANAPOLIS, March 3, 1885. Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will received by the Common Council of the city of disnapolis on Monday evening, March 16, 1885, follows, to-wit: No. 12-(8, O. 98, 1884.) For grading and graving hanna street and sidewaks, from Market treet to Washington street That Hanna street and sidewalks, from Market street to Washington street, be graded according to stakes set by the City Civil Engineer, on the id-lowing grade, to-wit: Beginning at station us 25 feet, the south line of Market street, and running to station 8 plus 61 feet, the north line Washington street, on an ascending grade of 2.30 feet per hundred feet, and the roadway graveled with the best quality of raked river or Fall Creek gravel to a width of twenty five (25) feet, and to a depth of fifteen (15) inches in the center, sloping

dth of seven feet and ten inches, and to a depth meight (8) inches All work to be done to the entire satisfaction of the City Civil Engineer. No. 13.-(8. O. 99, 1884.) For grading and graveling Hanna street and sidewalks, from Onio

d five (5) inches at the sides; and the sidewalks

eveled with good river or creek gravel to a

street to Market street. Inst Hanna street and sidewalks, from Ohio steet to Market street, be graded according to stakes by the City Civil Engineer, on the following ende, to-wit: Beginning at station zero, the south at ascending grade of .50 of a foot per hundred lest, thence to station a plus 73 feet, the north e of Market street, on a descending grade of 2.10 et per hundred teet, and the roadway graveled tota width of twenty-five (25) feet, with the best quality of raked River or Fall Creek gravel, and to's depth of fifteen (15) inches, in the center, slopto five (5) inches at the sides: and the sidewalks graveled to a width of eight (8) feet and four (inches, and to a depth of eight (8) inches, with I work to be done to the entire satisfaction of

City Civil Engineer. he Common Council and Board of Aldermon erve the right to reject any and all proposals the above work. Price of bid must be written in full and no erasures made. S. H. SHEARER. City Civil Engineer.

